

## IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC REVELATIONS.

The most interesting fact in the last foreign news is the intelligence that a close and absolute alliance has been formed between the three Cabinets (of Russia, Vienna, and Berlin) against the intentions of the French Emperor. A writer in the *London Times*, who says that his statements rest on the best authority, states that the Emperor is determined to revive and adhere to the Vienna treaties of 1814 and 1815; that although those treaties were infringed by the French revolution of 1830, they are still of full force and effect; and when a perfect friendly understanding shall be established between Prussia and Austria; when the special questions which still divide them are settled, Europe of 1852 will exactly resemble Europe of 1815, with this difference, that its attitude with respect to the Government of France will not be that of a victorious enemy, nor to France that of a protecting ally.

The same writer adds that, according to the confidential sources which have recently passed between the three Cabinets, it would appear to be considered that the French Government will soon reach the last limit of the concessions reconcilable with the fundamental principles of the treaties. Those notes first fix that limit, and then examine what conduct ought to be observed if it be passed. They go still further; they determine and define the obligations to which the French Government is expected to consent, even though it does not pass the limit referred to, and what engagements ought to be demanded of it in the interest of general peace, or under the pretext of that interest.

He then gives the substance of those notes in the following summary:

"Considering matters at the point to which they have now arrived in France, it is admitted that Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is invested with supreme power, and has been so since the 10th of December, 1848, by the fact of his election, and still more since the 20th of December, 1851; and it is in fact that a certain infraction of the letter of the treaties is perceived—1st, of the treaty of the 11th of April, 1814, in virtue of which the Emperor Napoleon renounced for himself, his successors and descendants, as for each member of his family, all rights of sovereignty and domination, as well over the French empire and the kingdom of Italy as over any other country; 2d, of the treaty of the 20th of November, 1815, in virtue of which Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia pledged themselves to maintain, in full vigor, the perpetual exclusion of the members of the Bonaparte family from supreme power in France. If that infraction was tolerated in 1848, (such is the argument of the Cabinets), the reason is that the Powers were occupied with their own affairs; that the treaties were called into question in Germany itself; and that Europe was then in a situation full of peril and uncertainty, into the midst of which the Presidency of Prince Louis Napoleon glided almost without being noticed.

"The Presidency of 1848 in fact covered, and it was protected, that of 1851; and there existed no good reason for the Powers to be more scrupulous or more exacting in 1851 than in 1848. Besides, each was, after all, but a Government *de facto* of a provisional nature, not even for life, and which has not the pretension to be anything else than temporary, and the existence of which may be considered, in the interest of peace, as a simple expedient, which does not, in the slightest degree affect principles.

"But if the actual President of the Republic became Emperor, if he became so by means of universal suffrage, the question is put, how ought the new Government to be considered, and how ought it to consider itself? If such a change were merely nominal; if things remained fundamentally as they are; if the Chief of the Republic, instead of bearing the title of President, bore that of Emperor; if, in fact, a mere change of decoration took place, from mere personal satisfaction, or *amour propre*, perhaps the *Empereur à vie* would be considered by the Powers and treated in the same manner as the President, and there would be no change in diplomatic relations. There would, in fact, be no slight difference between the Emperor and the President that the Powers would judge that the maintenance of peace was, after all, worth the sacrifice of recognition.

"The Powers would, however, act in quite a different manner if Prince Louis Napoleon should, when Emperor, pretend to be the heir of his uncle, and as such to transmit the imperial dignity and power to his heirs or successors. If, in a word, he claimed to continue or found a new dynasty—for by doing so he would substitute right for fact—he would transform his Government *de facto* into a Government *de jure*; and this is (as the notes specify) precisely what Europe will not permit, what it will not accept. In the diplomatic correspondence I allude to, the particular question just touched on is discussed at considerable length, and in what may be termed a doctrinal manner. It is attempted to be shown that a *de facto* Government cannot become a *de jure* one, merely in consequence of the good pleasure or by the good will of the chief of that Government.

"It is also shown that such could not be done by Cromwell in England, nor by the Emperor Napoleon in France, who, when they tried to do so, committed an act of usurpation; and that the President would be in the same position whenever he presented himself to Europe as the hereditary sovereign of France. It is declared that Europe will never admit that sovereignty can proceed otherwise than from the right of birth or of succession, or be transmissible but in virtue of a similar right. The chance of revolutions, they allege, and the capricious nature of universal suffrage, may raise an individual to supreme authority; and the Powers might have availed themselves of the treaties of 1814 and 1815 against that fact: they have not done so. Let, then, the holder of such temporary power exercise what he has been invested with, but without infringing on any of the fundamental principles of the European constitution.

"The notes then proceed to examine the probable intention of the President with reference to Prince Schwarzenberg's circular of 29th January, the addresses delivered by the President on more than one solemn occasion; the declarations which have from time to time appeared in certain semi-official journals, and those of certain known agents of the French Government, in all which an intention is discovered of assuming the imperial crown. It is further inferred that his resolution on this point is unchangeable, like all his resolutions; that he may hesitate or postpone the execution of that design, because he anticipates the resistance of the Powers, but that sooner or later he will end by becoming Emperor; that, this being the case, he will not be satisfied with a merely elective and personal title; that he will desire to be a hereditary Emperor, and that he will demand to be recognized in that quality; that is to say, as the continuator or founder of a new dynasty; and that is precisely as is declared what cannot and shall not be. It is declared that, so far as Europe is concerned, there already exists a French dynasty; and that so long as a Bourbon is found, whenever a French crown is spoken of, it is to him it appertains; any one else assuming it would be a usurper; that such usurpation, lasting as long as the life of the persons, may be to a certain extent admitted as a fact, to which the Powers submit; but to deduce from it a right of legitimate transmission is impossible.

"If Europe, after having recognized and admitted the material fact of the existence of a Republic in France, and of a supreme elective power *à vie*, should consent to recognize in favor of such power a hereditary right of any kind whatsoever, Europe would overthrow the fundamental maxims of its own public law; and it is further contended that the sovereigns who should limit themselves to such violation of these maxims would inflict on their own dynasty a mortal blow.

"The diplomatic notes maintain on this first point the same conclusions of the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg; they have already done in their respective notes of the month of February last. The conclusions are to this effect: If Prince Louis Napoleon was proclaimed Emperor, and if such change in the French Government was the result of a vote expressed by universal suffrage, the Courts of Europe would observe a line of conduct, where such election was personal and only for life, different from that with respect to a pretended hereditary right, and transmissible by means of succession. In the first case, Austria, Prussia, and Russia would perhaps consent to assimilate the situation of the Executive in France to that of the former Kings of Poland, who owed their power also to election; who received no rights from their ancestors, and transmitted none to their descendants; and even such recognition would be given under certain conditions.

"There is no doubt that the Powers, by doing so, would depart from that provision of the treaties which interdicts the Bonaparte family from the exercise of supreme power in France or elsewhere; but, on the other hand, while doing so, they change nothing in what exists at present, and the principle of right would not be affected. It is not impossible that, in the interest of the peace of Europe, they would maintain with the President, become Emperor for life, the same diplomatic relations they now hold with him as President of the French Republic. The Powers would not go beyond that; and if there arose a question of hereditary Emperor, of an empire transmissible, or of a dynasty right of any kind, the Powers would certainly refuse to recognize the new Government; they would protest against the assumption of a right; and such protest they would make, not only in their own interest, but for the sake of France herself. Finally, they would declare that the pretension of establishing hereditary power in the person of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was contrary to the fundamental principles of public law, to the interest and dignity of sovereign houses, and to the letter and spirit of the treaties which are in vigor at this day in Europe.

"Independently of opposition on these public grounds, the notes refer, in support of such a view of the case, to a final consideration, which is entirely personal to Prince Louis Napoleon, which has its origin in a circumstance of rather a singular nature, though it is, I believe, very little known at the present day. The sixth clause of the treaty of the 11th of April, 1814, which was signed, on behalf of the Emperor, by Caulaincourt, Marshal Ney, and Marshal MacDonald, and ratified by the Emperor himself on the following day, specifies that a revenue of 2,500,000 francs, in domains or *rentes* on the great book of the State, should be reserved to the Emperor and his family. The clause divides that sum between the mother, the brothers, and the sisters of Napoleon; Queen Hortense and her children. The portion reserved for King Louis, Count de St. Leu, amounted to 200,000 francs of revenue; that to Queen Hortense and her children to 400,000 francs. King Louis Bonaparte, Count de St. Leu, father of the President of the Republic, made on that subject the following declaration, which it appears was inserted in the *Gazette de Lausanne*:

"The late King of Holland, bearing since the month of July, 1810, the name of Louis de St. Leu, having read in the *Gazette de Lausanne* of the 17th of the present month a convention in which he is comprised, (the treaty of the 11th of April), declares that he renounces all that concerns him in the sixth article of the said act. He moreover declares that no one having the right to accept particular advantages, or to stipulate for his children without his consent, he renounces for them, and disapproves all that may have been done or may yet be done through their agents or his own.

"Done and signed at Lausanne, June 18, 1814.

"LOUIS DE ST. LEU."

"The notes add that the Count de St. Leu had also protested against the *Senatus Consulto* of the 10th December, 1810, by which he was given an *apanage* in his lands of St. Leu, and in compensation for his kingdom of Holland. It is alleged that these two protests were deposited, together with several other documents relative to them, with a notary at Lausanne, who drew up a deed of that date on the 18th June, 1815. They were published in the *Gazette de Lausanne* of the same month, and in the 188th number of the *Journal de Frankfurt*, on the 1st July, 1815.

"The notes next enter on the question as to whether, in the event of an elective or life Emperor, it would not be necessary to make the recognition of the Powers depend on certain conditions, and even to demand certain pledges. The conclusion for the various arguments employed is decidedly in the affirmative; and it is attempted to define the conditions that ought to be imposed on the new Emperor, and to which he should bind himself. The first of those conditions is a solemn engagement to religiously respect the treaties. The imperial Government of France will be expected to keep within the territorial limits which those treaties have laid down, and to seek no occasion of aggrandizement—to give a real ratification to those treaties—to declare that he renounces all and every pretension to continue or to found an imperial dynasty, and to regard itself only as a *de facto* Government, and never otherwise.

"As a matter of course, explanations would be expected and required on the question of peace and war, as well as the strongest guarantees for the maintenance of peace. The notes add that it never was intended by the three Powers to interfere in the Government of France; that France ought to know what best suits her; but that France will be asked as to the nature of the political complexion of the Government, and on what seems to the Cabinets to be a species of propaganda; as also on the encouragement which they allege is given to the Italian and Polish refugees.

These revelations are highly important.

## TWO EMPERORS AT A REVIEW.

The following description of the Imperial review at Vienna is from a late letter of THORLOW WARD to the Albany Evening Journal:

Well, we have seen one of the great military spectacles of the earth. We have looked upon two live Emperors—NICHOLAS I. of Russia, and JOSEPH II. of Austria—at the head of "an army with banners."

It was with his first review that the Emperor was seen for the first time. Knowing that the Russian Emperor was present in his movements, we drove out to the "Glacis Josephstadt" at that hour. The troops were arrayed in line, and at ten minutes past ten the Emperors, with a magnificent dress staff of Aides, Arch-Dukes, Princes, Marshals, Generals, &c., dashed, with their high-crowned and proud steeds, upon the ground. A bright sun gave the fullest effect to all this gorgeous and glittering paraphernalia of war. The Emperors were dressed in the uniform of the Polish Lancers, their Aides in crimson and gold, the others of the staff in the uniforms of their respective regiments.

There were upwards of thirty thousand troops in the field, of which twenty thousand were infantry and rifle, and ten thousand cavalry and artillery. Of the mounted men three thousand were lancers, and streaming from each lance was a black and yellow flag.

The Emperor of Russia, with one aide-de-camp, a few yards in advance of the Emperor of Austria and staff, rode in front of the line, or rather of the three lines, stopping at the head of each battalion, and addressing a few words to the officers. This occupied nearly an hour. He then, with his aides, who consisted of more than half a hundred splendidly mounted officers, took a position in front of the centre of the line, which immediately passed him in review. The different corps, whether by battalion, regiment, or brigade, formed in sections of three files, fifty feet deep, giving one hundred and fifty yards of front to the Emperor. These gave a marvellous distance of about six rods between each section. The hand of each division, as they reached the Emperor, moved out to the left, and playing until their corps had passed, was succeeded by the next. The line was two hours in passing. After this there was a review of a regiment of lancers, whose horses were put to the top of their speed. The effect was thrilling. And this lasted the day. The Emperors returned to the palace, and the troops to their quarters. There were a large number of Court ladies in Court carriages upon the field. Among these was the mother of the Emperor of Austria, a woman whose influence is supposed to be as potent with the son as it was with her husband, the ex-Emperor, who lives very quietly at Prague.

THORLOW WARD'S ACCOUNT OF THE REVIEW.—General Wagner, Austrian General of Division, 1st lieutenant, stationed at Key West, was accidentally drowned on Friday, May 21st, without previous accident in a small boat. Wagner, it appears, fell overboard in attempting to pick up a dead bird, and Greene, who could swim well, in endeavoring to save him, was drowned likewise.

## CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1852.

## IN SENATE.

Petitions and memorials were presented as follows: By Mr. BUTLER: From merchants and other citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, asking that certain acts of Congress affecting the commerce of the United States with the Spanish West India Islands may be repealed. [The memorialists complain of the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 5th May, directing a charge of \$1 50 per ton on Spanish vessels coming in ballast from Cuba or Porto Rico. They urge that vessels coming in ballast should pay as those coming direct from Spain, and say that a large amount of their cotton trade there and in the Gulf for the Peninsula is by Spanish vessels that take cargoes to Cuba, and come to our ports in ballast to load.]

Also, from the Rev. R. Fuller, asking that a pension may be allowed to the mother of the late James Stuart, of the United States. The memorialists state that Mr. Stuart greatly distinguished himself in every action, from the landing of the troops at Vera Cruz to the storming of the capital, and that his conduct was admitted on all hands to have been brave and patriotic; and that an exception may be made in his case, and that he be entitled to a pension, and a generous sympathy awakened by a case so very peculiar; and that a pension may be extended to his mother, who is in indigent circumstances. Gen. Scott says that he was singularly gifted, accomplished, zealous, and brave, and at the time he was distinguished by gallantry and success, and ought in justice to have been still further rewarded in the same way; and that, of all the fine young officers who marched with the American army from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital, there was not one who inspired among all ranks more affectionate admiration.

By Mr. BRADY: From Rachel Abbott, widow of a soldier of the revolution, setting forth that she married her husband in 1803, and that, as all widows of the revolution who married prior to 1800 are entitled to a pension, she does not see why, because she married a year or two later, she should be denied a pension, particularly as she spent her best days in taking care of an old soldier who gave his country his time and labor, and went barefooted and bare-legged through a long portion of the struggle to secure the present liberty, prosperity, and happiness now enjoyed. She asks if such a flourishing country as the United States should be so unjust as not to allow a poor old widow a small sum to repay her for services rendered in taking care of one who, with others, in times that tried men's souls, won the glory and independence of the country. She will not believe there can be a dissenting voice to placing her on the pension list, and allowing her arrears of pension from the time of her husband's death.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the resolution of the Senate inquiring into the expediency of abolishing the exaction of twenty cents on the coastwise trade of steamships in the merchant service of the United States, and of boatsmen on the Western waters, submitted a report, which was ordered to be printed, giving it as the opinion of the committee that no legislation is necessary, and declaring its concurrence with a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, which states that under the circumstances, the Department is not prepared to recommend the repeal of the law requiring twenty cents a month towards the support of the hospitals maintained exclusively for their relief; the benefits of which are so essential to that class of citizens, and the advantages so far outweighing the small sum they contribute towards their establishment, that no objection has been shown, is greatly less than one-half the actual outlay.

Mr. GWIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the petition of Harriet Ward, asking that her pension may be made to extend back to the death of her husband, submitted a report which was ordered to be printed, by which it appeared that the pension of Mrs. WARD was suspended by a bill of the House.

Also, from the same committee, submitted adverse reports on the following memorials, which were ordered to be printed in each case:

From that of Simon P. Kase, to purchase the right of a patent force pump for the use of the navy;

From that of H. Reynolds, asking pay as a seaman in the United States navy;

From that of E. D. Reynolds, asking the difference of pay as pursuer of the Southampton;

From that of G. R. Goldsborough, asking the difference of pay between captain's clerk and chaplain for the time he performed the services of the latter;

From that of Sarah Somers Corson, heir of Richard Somers, who fell at Tripoli in 1804;

From that of Z. W. Potter, asking compensation for services rendered as mail storekeeper at Valparaiso.

Mr. SEABASTIAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the examination of the claims of the Biloxi Bay Indians, accompanied by a report, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion by Mr. UNDERWOOD, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the repair of the dam at Cumberland Island.

Mr. CHASE moved to amend the bill by striking out the word "repair" and insert "removal," which led to a long debate, when the bill was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after a protracted session, the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

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Mr. RICHARDSON stated that there were various bills on the Speaker's table in relation to the Territories which had been reported some time since from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. He now proposed to take the bill up and discuss it.

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